LARGEST Morning Circulation West of New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

UNRAVELING A MYSTERY.

SCHEME TO ANNOY A BANK

OUR OWN LITTLE FLOOD.

THE UNION CLUB'S BALL.

HAS HE MADE UP HIS MIND

SOUNDS OF THE GUN

SAFETY FILM

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

PROMINENT CITIZENS ATTACK THE HIGH-LICENSE BILL.

A Mass-Meeting to Be Held in Cooper Institute on Monday Invited by an Anti-Tax Agitator Another Vagrant and Wealthy Prince Arrested on the Suit of the Insane Committee of Fortune-Hunter Heath in Indiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—About fifty prominent citizens of this city met this evening at the house of the Hon. Dr. S. W. Dewitt, No. 7 West Sixth street, to take steps to support the High-License bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Ernest D. Cruse. The meeting was held at the call of Dr. Dewitt (both Hon. Wager Swayne, ex-Gov. H. D. Chamberlain, Robert Graham, John J. Pierce, S. Fulton Cutting, and ex-Presiding-Justice Noah Davis), comprising the Executive Committee of the Church Temperance Society. Nearly all of these gentlemen were present, and there were delegations from several charitable, religious, and temperance associations. The Rev. Dr. Dewitt called the meeting to order. He had three reasons for the object which they had been called together. The liquor interest was organized to defeat the High-License bill, and all good citizens should aid in the effort to prevent the success of their efforts. It was not intended to conduct the fight on a religious basis. Every drinking man should be able to see for himself that the best interests of the liquor traffic lay in having high license. The Church Temperance Society has spent much time and money in carrying on the fight for the bill, and now it was intended to prevent all good citizens to take part in the contest.

Mr. Robert Graham said that the recent action of President Wickham and the entire majority of the Excise Board in opening the saloons for sale on Sunday in the right direction. Everybody understood, however, that the Excise Commissioners were not the power to do enough. They had introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for a license fee of $1,000 for the sale of liquor. It would be a great thing for the people of the city if the bill be passed into a law. He (the host) was opposed to a prohibitory law, but he was in favor of a law that would restrict the liquor traffic. He was in favor of the High-License bill, and was willing to do all he could to help it along.

The meeting was unanimously adopted, the Hon. Chamberlain then offered the following:

Resolved, That this body favors action in the direction of a license system, and will support the High-License bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Ernest D. Cruse.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

Mr. Henry Ward, the novelist, is dead.

Congress authorized Marilyn Scotland, here-tofore governor for territory.

The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting all steam machinery during the operating season.

Parliament Cartwright gave a reception last evening to the ward, here, and Marilyn troops.

Hale Wickersham for National House of Representatives will hold Logan memorial services.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of the year will exceed 6,000,000 bales. The quality is very superior.

The Frankfort has approved the army Appropriation and the Immediate Transportation bills.

The House substitute for the Senate Chinese Exclusion bill was agreed to by the conference committee.

Mr. Black, the Illinois engineer, his wife, and the entire party accompanying him have been rescued by sailors.

A fire was reported in the United States Senate yesterday for the division of the State of Illinois into judicial districts.

Correspondence exists on the Great Britain labor unions to contribute $50,000 for their support while out on a strike.

Bartholdi sculptor went 6 per cent to London yesterday on the report that a British syndicate was to be established over that country.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company has been incorporated by Chicago and New York capitalists, with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

The Baltimore Grand of the Benevolent Brethren in West Virginia, has neither will exist. Yesterday's balloting showed no material change.

The British freight steamer White City was sunk from her moorings in the Hudson River yesterday, amidst with another vessel, and nearly sank.

One bill to maintain the title of the United States to the Lake Front was yesterday reported to the National House from the Judiciary Committee.

John Lutherton, who connected with the Erection of the City of Montreal, resigned in the speech locally sentenced to the United States, and was locally employed.

The Republican members of the Indiana Legislature yesterday met in the United States Senate their private opinion for candidate of the election of David B. Turpie as United States Senator.

Toronto, Illinois, and Wisconsin have been invited to participate in the celebration of the commercial anniversary of the formation of the Northwest Territory, which will occur at Marietta, O., next spring.

Fire in the Pine County Building, Dublin, caused great damage. A deep factory was destroyed at Dublin, causing a loss of $60,000. In San Francisco one dresser was killed and three others heavily injured by a blast in a Chinese factory.

The Mr Wakeman says by which Jesse Grant's transgressions in St. Louis that Grant's grant cannot the execution of the bonds on which the cosigns of President Grant's name occurred to the bank. Four-fifths were lost, and the relative and cosigners suffered.

Texas has a fair amount for money and all rates were not maintained. Sterling bills were steady. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was generally active and strong. The Chicago produce markets were active and very much unsettled. Provisions were certainly strong on all day, while the outside demand further, and turned lower before the end of the session. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 47½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, ribs 27½ cents higher, wheat and oats ¼ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, barley steady, and flaxseed ¾ cent lower.

An incendiary attempt to bring death at Springfield by throwing kerosene to defeat Mr. Brown's bill providing that street-car companies shall obtain the consent of the owners of half the abutting property on every addition of a street railroad to running a track being inactive from the Old Church. One of the interests is connected in some way with the Harrison Water Company, which seems to be trying to get Mr. Brown some money to the street committee. Victor of the property owners. The main opposition rests the privilege of being rushed thereby down. It seems as the bonds different giving a way Franchise is chosen to demand if Mr. Brown's bill is defeated. The Harrison Water people are influential with Aldermen, as they please by the gift of the Washington street tunnel to them about a year ago. They may not be so influential with members of the Legislature. Mr. Brown's bill ought to be passed, for whether or the contract was unreasonable. It is intolerable that the profits for the improvement of which the property of the abutting property have not been from the assessment only should have shown an amount of at least $10,000,000. This is a matter which ought to come, and it is not to be allowed to be longer delayed.

The gang-scramble Empire of this whole business is the mendacity of assistant Chemistry and Mr. Cyrenius. There was not a bill passed by the Forty-ninth General Assembly which received the Governorial veto. The result is that in making an estimate for the Forty-fifth General Assembly the Republican members have to go in for a good deal more economical by way fear of a veto, confident that whatever can be regarded through the Legislature will become law. Then, too, the right of the Governor's pocket-veto has formerly to rests upon the Governor's and specially studied the question for appropriations. Unless there is evidence and extraordinary effort for economy in the Legislature itself there will be a deficit, and Oglesby, with all his faculties from behind him, will have the Democratic position of spending more than it's worth.

MURDER AND MANY.

Murphy and Kenly or Kenly and Murphy are wanted by. The practical explanation and the practical public interest have great bearing, and in the votes there is strength. The one involves no feelings in the religion, the other no politics in the temperance. They are issues of men with habits of reason and reason. Kenly's recovery here to a better way of life because he has convinced those in a plain, practical way that it is their duty not to commit themselves to this or that dogma, but to the simple habits sane and sensible. Kenly's true citizen as a man's real shows that the wages brought drinking, and for process of comparison or fear of evil, but because he has become convinced by argument to his better nature. The murder of the whole are already seen in large and spiritual gain meetings and increased gains in spirituality and physically right-minded men.

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THE SUPREME BENCH.

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THE BAD REPORTS BILL.

It would seem from the Springfield dispatches published in the newspapers Wednesday morning that the Chicago gentlemen who appeared before the Senate Committee of the Revised Statutes devoted their attention mainly to proposed changes in the law relating to damages and to securing a capital limitation on corporations (not on the property limit) and manner in the prosecution of appeals—one by an the assistance and another on an absolute—the practical effect of which would, of course, be to make the lawmaker and debtor pay double taxes and to increase the rate of interest.

Numerous amendments submitting County to Town Assessors, or at least making the City of Chicago one assessment district, and Town Boards would be glad to see the separate system in force about in Chicago that prior with the Assessor, the Collector, and Supervisor, and not Clerk would be preferable to three sets of these officers, as now, as economic grounds. But any such change as that would be of trivial importance, comparatively, and should not be allowed to influence members in their attitude toward the Revenue bill as a whole. That measure was aimed at bad, vast conditions, some quite distant from mere bookkeeping.

The fundamental vice of the bill is the separation of land and their taxes. That is the practical effect of it now, generally as the average farmer of the present law is fairly taxed. Taxes are laid levied for State, county, city, town, and park purposes, and formerly they were independent of each other, both as levies and as collection. The Assessment and the levies of levying the property and for a tax about which the owner had no knowledge were serious objections to this separate system, but the great thing was the encouragement which it afforded to overtaxation. The township did not realize the extent of its burden, divided as it was, paying part to the spring, part to the fall, often having a tax of some sort for each season of the year. Managing it cut to that way was a running device of the tax-eaters, while combining all in one was a generous saving of an small proportions. Experience has shown it to be a very wholesome change, and no return to the other practice should receive any favor.

The pending bill would also relieve taxpayers upon the per cent of taxation allowed, opening the way to greatly increased rates from throughout the State, and to a levy to worsen to the lowest date of taxation and action. In Chicago, as on Corporation Counsel Winston shows in an able paper on the subject published in Tuesday's Tribune, the lowest rate would be increased very greatly, and this would be the case everywhere in the State. The present inclusive is based on valuation for tax purposes, and a change, as in this case, which would increase the valuation three or four times, would in the aggregate increase the burden of municipalities increasingly. At the same time it would play into the hands of members it would operate as a serious disadvantage to local government. Mr. Winston, which is now getting on well from a strictly financial point of view, would be plunged into almost inextricable embarrassment by the Revenue bill if it should be enacted as it now stands. The city can now levy just about the amount of tax needed, but under the bill the levy for 1887 would be cut down to about one-fourth the present figure. Mr. Winston's statement of the case is clear, cogent, and irresistible. The Cook County delegation cannot afford to ignore it, but one the contrary should rally to its support. The Revenue bill as a whole, is quite willing to injure Chicago and other municipalities for the Winston argument is really of general application; to misrepresent, however serious, for the sake of getting the chance, when the session get fairly started, to pile up the inside bill of fare doubtless and to meet successful counter measures. They have the running of carpets, and their heads, too.

The great defect of our present revenue lies in the principle on which the State Board of Equalization rests. The assumption is that the aggregate of the valuations of the several counties is exactly correct, and that what is taken from or added to onto a district must be added to or taken from other counties. This is simply wrong. The board should have some leeway, say from 10 to 20 per cent, of discretion to increase or decrease the valuation in each county, according to the merits of the case. It is necessary to increase Cook County, but to scatter these new assessments which belong to the rascal list, when it is an intolerable fact that the valuation is not correct in a single county throughout the State. Then, too, the discretion should extend to personal property as well as real. Land is taxable according to location. It may be worth thousands per foot or only a few dollars per acre, all according to where it happens to be, and the farm that "has" nothing may be worth any acreage that another to any other, being an index of quantity; but horses, cows, hogs, pianos, clocks, watches, etc., are worth about the same in one place as another. And there should be somewhere authority to exercise a sense of every element of articles in each county of the State.

If the duties to between the present system, with all its technical defects, and the one included at Springfield last summer, there is all reason on the face stand as it is. It is better to endure the petty annoyances of a system than to rush into the pains of a worse evil.

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ADVERTS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE APPROACHING WAR

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRANCE.

TURKEY AND KRETE.

GERMANY.

SPAIN.

ITALY.

RUSSIA.

AUSTRIA.

GREECE.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

DENMARK.

BELGIUM.

HOLLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

THE EAST INDIES.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

AUSTRALIA.

MEXICO.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

UNITED STATES.

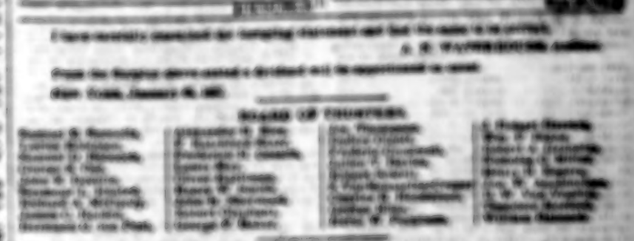
WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1869.



FERGUSON & WINSTON, - - Managing Agents.
78 DEARBORN-ST.

MERRELL & FERGUSON, - - - General Agents
DETROIT, - - - - - - - - - MICH.

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SCHLESINGER & MAYER,
State and Madison-sts.

Rich Dark Velvet Scarfs 25c
Satin and Silk Scarfs 10c
Fancy Stripes Balbriggan ½ Hose, 25c
4-Ply Linen Collars 10c
4-Ply Linen Cuffs 17c
Satin Suspenders 25c
Unlaundered Shirts 25c
All sizes, with S.M.

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State and Madison-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

Great Remnant Sale TODAY, FRIDAY

5,000 Velvet and Silk REMNANTS

1,000 DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

500 LINEN REMNANTS.

ONE MONTH'S ACCUMULATION, AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

Worth 25c & 40c. Very Important. 7,000 YARDS French Sateens and Scotch Zephyr Gingham Remnants. Price 8 to the Customer 15c. Worth 25c to 40c.

$25. Imported Scotch Suitings

DAVIS BROS., 69 CLARK-ST.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

LADIES' FINE HANDKERCHIEF SALE TODAY.

Manufacturer's Surplus Stock, 12 cases Fancy Printed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at

½ REGULAR VALUE. ½

Lot 1, 2,000 Dozen Fancy Emb'd and Printed Handkerchiefs 12½c each 1.10 per doz.

Lot 2, 1,560 Dozen Fine Scalloped and Fancy Emb'd Handkerchiefs 25c each 2.25 per doz.

To R R Contractors.

$1.00

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Legislation affecting the Consolidation of Chicago.

Opposition to the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Permitting Special Legislation for Cook County—Appeal to the Country Elsewhere—Parts of the Influence of Big City Lobbies—The Cost of a Free Ballot—The Scheme to Defraud the Edison Road Bolters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—[Special.]—The one matter that has for such County Legislation in the committees, in the House Judiciary Committee, where the constitutional amendment offered by Mr. Crawford was discussed, but finally in regard to special legislation for Cook County appeared to be out of fashionable until Senator Humphrey made the speech, and then the enemy gathered together a Gagetown to hold back. Even to-day the members would gladly have pushed a favorable consideration of the bill, which would have been a long step in the passage through the Senate, but the sudden assault and the more prolonged one from the Cook County Committee. It was decided there, upon the Home Rule Committee that the objection should be made of it to the Home Rule Committee here to be reported to the Senate, with the recommendation that a long one, and then upon the adoption of the bill was offered by Mr. Cullerton proposed to an amendment thereof, which, in addition to providing that there may be special legislation for Cook County, Senator Cullerton called on the members and explained the reasons for the passage. He also urged the adoption of the Electoral Commission bill to Cook County, as bill as a change in the present law relative to the Board of Review and a uniform State assessor. The bills to accomplish both of these objects in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the latter was reported favorably. The former was also reported favorably, but was recommitted on motion of Senator Cullerton, who desired to have it considered in connection with the Electoral Commission bill. Senator Cullerton also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners for Cook County, and a bill to change the law relative to the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library. The latter bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations, and the former was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The Senate Committee on Judiciary also reported favorably upon the bill introduced by Senator Cullerton providing for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners for Cook County, and this bill was also

MONEY LOANED,
Without Commission,

MONEY TO LOAN

BUSINESS.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

[Illegible]

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[Illegible]

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Why Not Try It on Ayles?

How to Revive the Old Cats.

Will He Get the Right Seat?

Why Not Try It on Ayles?

The Best System for Rowing Cats.

The Origin of Wave Bridges.

Is Wax Fruit Good?

Why Not Try It on Ayles?

Why Not Try It on Ayles?

SYMPTOMS OF SPRING-TIME

THE MAGNETS RAISE LIVELY TIMES IN DRESSMAKERS' PARLORS.

A Fashion Symbol's Return to Lighter Colors—Old Ideas Having Received Another Fresh Impetus—Effect in Bridges and Parasols—The Leading Features in This Most Delightful Season and Angora Clothes—The Favor for Ribbon Trimmings.

Paris's Dress: Satin skin and French dressmaking are largely responsible for fresh interest in the spring and for general wear in summer. The old dangers of flowers, ostrich and Persian embroideries are again shorn, but the new favor is for plants, bars, and stripes in these skins very similar in coloring to those of zebras or wood goats. The dark blue skins will have irregular bars of gold and green, the darkest blue grounds will be covered with white or gold net, and brown will alternate with bars as ground or as figures. The dark square plates are thought fashionable in light colors, while the dark grounds look well in medium large or numerous in the small arrangement of contrasting bars. The darkest designs are most varied of all, one of the best new patterns being dark-white stripes of very fine white spots, with blue, brown, green, gray, or tan net stripes of the same width separating them. The last stripes of tan over are especially, but have become monotonous, as they are to all kinds of fashion. Diamond stripes are very effective in half or two-inch patterns, or in smaller sizes of one inch; both partly brown, black opposite and the rising of checkish stripes are also shown. A great deal of French bengal is in the market, but this has even so badly that it has not been used extensively, and the much given to making ladies with because the color is generally given to it. Black, dark brown, dark blue, and dark green are the leading colors, and almost every fashionable dress is made with them. Velvet and velveteen are the most popular trimmings, and these are used in all sizes and in many shades, some of the particular favorite being those of the same color as the dress, and others with gilt or silver edges. Some are to match or relieve the color of the dress, and others are used in contrasting colors. Velvet ribbon is also much used for bonnet strings, and is very fashionable for this purpose. Velvet ribbon is also much used for bonnet strings, and is very fashionable for this purpose.

Angora clothes are also very fashionable this season. They are made in all colors, and are very handsome. They are made in all colors, and are very handsome.

THE FLOWERED OUTLOOK.

A Week Wholly in the Hands of Inventive Parisian Opinion.

Exclusive Letter to the Milwaukee Journal. All the materials in direct use of the flower-growing establishments in the city of Lonsdale are luxuriant. It is a well-known fact that this city is the center and principal place where flowers-nothing is the trend. Every conceivable gem of the floral kingdom has been cut by an Easterner or appropriated in the city or somewhere else.

The Exhibition was set in London, but a Belfast firm, the Engineering an engineer of the Queensland-owning establishments in the city of Lonsdale are luxuriant. It is a well-known fact that this city is the center and principal place where flowers-nothing is the trend. Every conceivable gem of the floral kingdom has been cut by an Easterner or appropriated in the city or somewhere else.

A DIPLOMATIC SECRET.

How Chambers Is Served at the National Legation.

Baltimore dispatch: Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, received this afternoon. The special feature of the reception was the presence of a Mexican girl stationed in the main window of the living room, where surrounded by the various dignitaries, she unconsciously showed to those outside what proved most interesting to those assembled about. The pretty girl was a native of Mexico, with smooth, olive complexion, bright color, dark eyes, and black hair, which fell at the back in two heavy plaits far below the waist. Dressed in white for the occasion, and wearing two pretty bow ornaments of red ribbon, with a touch of the same color in the hair, she made a picture which was the admiration of all who saw her. Her name is Dolores Romero, and she is a niece of Mme. Romero. She is a native of Mexico, and has been in this country but a few months. She is a niece of Mme. Romero. She is a native of Mexico, and has been in this country but a few months.

STUDYING FOR THE STAGE

MRS. POTTER WILL ASSIST THE ACTORS' PERFORMANCE.

An Authoritative Statement of the Lady's Plans for the Future—Nothing Yet Definite Around Them—One Has Not Yet Arranged an Offer, but Will Doubtless Make One Before Long Season—Her Views Also as to an Ibsen Stage.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Concerning Mrs. Jamie Brown Potter's intentions the following statement may be accepted as authoritative and as coming directly from her: She does not in going upon the stage are not yet fully arranged. She has been in Paris a private lecture, Mme. Armand Prince, at one time a member of the Théâtre Français company, and she is assisting herself in every detail of stage behavior and "business." She has been offered an English engagement to play in London, but she has not yet accepted it. In fact, she says that she will not accept any offer unless she sees it is entirely to her advantage in every way. The Mrs. Potter's present plans are that she will not appear in this city or somewhere else.

Mrs. Potter was cast in London, but a Belfast firm, the Engineering an engineer of the Queensland-owning establishments in the city of Lonsdale are luxuriant. It is a well-known fact that this city is the center and principal place where flowers-nothing is the trend. Every conceivable gem of the floral kingdom has been cut by an Easterner or appropriated in the city or somewhere else.

TARIFF LESSONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Manufacturers Against the Committee of the Chicagoan Said Invaders.

New York, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The New York Times.] The publication of notice of interview and suggestions in The Times has not only aroused the great tariff question, but has aroused the ire of the champions of protection. The Boston Daily Advertiser has already received a number of letters, all under the heading of "A Tariff Lesson Greatly Needed." This paper has received a number of letters, all under the heading of "A Tariff Lesson Greatly Needed." This paper has received a number of letters, all under the heading of "A Tariff Lesson Greatly Needed."

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SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEDICAL, DENTISTRY.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PROFESSIONAL.

BICYCLES.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FURNISHED WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

PERSONAL.

DETECTIVES WANTED.

MISSING ATTENDS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO LEASE.

MANTELS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BONDS WANTED.

NOTES WANTED.

STORAGE.

MACHINERY.

CONTRACTORS.

PATENTS.

ROAD & OFFICE FIXTURES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE LINE.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

REAL ESTATE.